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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1893.

TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-There were throngs of enthusiastic visitors to the Russian warships at Toulon; many presents were given the Russian sailors; evening a banquet and a ball were held. = The Moors are again menacing Melilla; Great Britain may act as mediator between Spain and Morocco. === There were eight cases of cholera, with five deaths, in Berlin.

Congress.-Both houses in session. ate: Several important amendments to the rules were offered: Senator Jones, of Nevada, spoke against repeal. — House: Debate on the bill to amend the Chinese Exclusion act was continued.

Domestic.-Much damage was done by Friday night's windstorm, in Buffalo three children were crushed under a falling building and killed. ==== There were twenty-six new cases of yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga. Many prisoners were stifled by smoke in their cells in the Baltimore City Prison, which was on fire. === Assembly nominations were made in many counties of this State. === Four players were hurt in a football game between Dartmouth and Yale at New-Haven.

City and Suburban.-Mayor Boody was renominated by the Brooklyn Ring; Republican and Democratic county candidates for Kings County were named; the Brooklyn Republican City Convention met and appointed a conference committee. - Reports of severe damage by the storm on land and sea were made. === The Princeton football eleven deat Athlette Club team 26 to nothing; the New-York Athletic Club won from Rutgers College. === The New-York baseball team wor from Brooklyn in the special series. - The Independent Order of the B'nai B'rith celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary. Winners at Morris Park: Wah Jim, Factotum, Patrician, Young Arion, Picknicker, Bel Demonio, Prince George. - Stocks were dull, but strong, and, excepting the Granger shares, fractionally higher. The closing was strong and confident. Money on call was nominal at 2 per cent.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and cooler; brisk west winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; lowest, 58; average, 67.

Of all the congresses held in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago, one of the most important will certainly be the American Bankers' Convention, which meets there on Wednesday next. Representing millions of American capital, its proceedings will be followed with absorbing interest by the entire country, all the more as they may tend to enlighten the world as to the methods by which disaster has successfully been averted from most of the great centres of capital during the recent period of panic and economic depression.

It is on Tuesday next that will be dedicated with impressive ceremonies the stately monument erected at Trenton for the purpose of commemorating the first victory won by the American Army In the War of Independence. Consisting of an imposing granite column, and surmounted by the bronze statue of Washington, presented by the State of New-York, it marks the site of the historic battle of Trenton, described elsewhere in our columns to-day in a hitherto unpublished letter addressed to John Page by General George Weedon, of Virginia, the intimate and lifelong friend of Washington and one of the latter's principal lieutenants in his defeat of King George's Hessians. The President, the Vice-President and a number of Governors, including Governor Flower, are expected to take part in the ceremonies of

Now that the crisis in the affairs of the Union Pacific has been reached, and the company placed in the hands of receivers, it is evident that Congress cannot longer delay taking decisive action regarding the debt of the company to the Government, which will begin to mature before the opening of the next Congress. In this view of the situation the story printed in to-day's TRIBUNE of the manner in which Congress was made the potent instrumentality in the great bear raid on the stock which began in 1883 and continued till 1887 will be read with interest. It is not likely that the experience will be repeated under existing conditions, as the stock is not now a particularly shining mark for bear operators. The absence of any inducement to Washington operators to "short" the stock is the best encouragement those interested in the property could have that the question will be treated on its merits and without unnecessary delay.

Up to noon yesterday little had been done to repair the extensive damage caused to the wires by the severe storm which passed over this city during the night of Friday, when our city was for a time practically cut off from telegraphic communication with the outer world. As soon as this was in a measure re-

of the State describing the disastrous effects of the hurricane, traffic both by water and by rail being seriously delayed. Indeed, the Pennsylvania Railroad is stated to have suffered provide an adequate approach to the Bridge more from yesterday morning's storm than on any similar occasion for years;

Manhattan Day at the World's Fair on Saturday next gives promise of proving a magnificent success, second only to Chicago Day in the history of the Exposition. Merchants are evincing a general disposition to send out their employes to the Fair on the cheap trains, while subscriptions toward the expenses in connection with the celebration are pouring in from every side. Indeed, the popular interest manifested in the affair is of the most widespread and gratifying character, and nearly every patriotic citizen of New-York seems to be anxious to co-operate with the Citizens' Committee in making a big success of Manhattan Day.

WHY COMPROMISE WILL NOT SERVE. In all discussions that may come of the various compromises which Democrats are proposing, those who want sound currency have one fact to remember. The demand for repeal of the act of 1890 was mainly sentimental and partisan. That demand originated in a partisan desire to ascribe to the present Silver law all the evils which the vote for a change of National policy brought about. It was quickly reinforced by a great body of business men, bankers, merchants, manufacturers and speculators, who believed that the repeal would bring hither many millions of foreign capital and set prices booming. There was no foundation whatever at any time for the claim that the actual effects of the present law had involved danger to the Treasury thus far. But it was imagined that capitalists here and abroad, merchants, bankers, traders in stocks and in products would have more confidence if the act could be repealed, and so each man wanted the thing done because of its expected influence upon the minds of other men.

After nearly a year of assiduous nursing, the idea that unconditional repeal was necessary to business prosperity had gained a stronghold. Men who personally considered it nonsense nevertheless encouraged it, because they thought repeal would help their business or their speculations on account of the belief of others. In their anxiety to get the thing done a great many predictions were made which were extremely unwise and dangerous. It was asserted a thousand times, by men whose position gave their words some weight, that disaster would surely come at once if the demand for repeal were not promptly granted. Predictions of this sort sometimes work out their own realization, but in this instance the common sense of the business world has declined to take the performance in the Senate as a signal

for the destruction of all values. Any compromise whatever, if it is to do any real good, must in some way satisfy the judgment and restore the confidence of multitudes who have been expecting unconditional repeal. Moreover, as one great reason for urging the measure was the belief that foreigners would stop drawing gold from this side, and would send their gold hither for stocks and other property, the great necessity is that the foreigners who expected unconditional repeal shall be convinced that some compromise will give entire safety. If that cannot be done, if it is not found possible to devise a measure which will restore the confidence of business men at home and abroad, and at the same time satisfy the silver men and the Democrats who are seeking Populist votes, then compromise can do no good. It will in any case prolong the agitation and the uncertainty, for in its nature a compromise is only a postponement of the final decision

With the partis on this question Republicans can have little sympathy. If the Democratic party cannot or | that this state of facts makes any difference will not do what it has declared necessary for as to the merits or demerits of the transaction, the public welfare, and if it refuses to do this It would be just as disgraceful to sell an office because it would in consequence lose votes in to a man who had always voted the ticket as some Western and Southern States, the kind of to one who had just dropped his first ballot, compromise which may be expected to save it those votes can hardly enlist Republican enthusiasm. But because no such compromise can accomplish the one practical good which unconditional repeal would have accomplished, because no such compromise can restore the confidence of capitalists and investors and business men at home and abroad, Republicans have no occasion to give their support to any measure of that nature.

THE BRIDGE PLAZA IN BROOKLYN.

A number of prominent citizens of Brooklyn are making a most commendable effort to preserve the proposed plaza at the terminus of the Bridge in that city from invasion by elevated railroads and street-car tracks. Attention was first called to the fact that the plaza was to be surrounded and gridironed by railways in the air and on the surface by General A. C. Barnes in a letter to "The Brooklyn Eagle" on July 24. This letter was followed by several others, and General Barnes has been indefatigable in his endeavor to arouse public attention to the contemplated invasion of the property acquired by the city at a cost of \$2,000,000 in order to furnish a proper approach to the great Bridge. He has been so successful that within the last few days delegations of representative Brooklynites have visited the Bridge Trustees and the Mayor of Brooklyn and urged the importance of such changes as will make the plaza what it ought to be. They have received some encouragement, and will po doubt continue the good work on which they have entered. At all events, it has been decided to suspend operations on the improvements for the present.

If the plaza is saved from destruction, it will be necessary for the two elevated railroad companies to consent to radical modifications in the plans they have formed for connections with the Bridge station. In this matter the Brooklyn Elevated road has a decided advantage over its rival, the Kings County Company, since it has secured the right of making a complete circuit of the plaza, extending its present tracks in Sands-st., then going up Fulton-st. for a block or more, and then doubling back on itself. This will enable it to connect directly with both ends of the Bridge station. The other company, being shut out from entering the station directly, plans to connect with it by means of a long gallery extending right across the centre of the plaza. Furthermore, the surface railroad companies propose to monopolize the surface of the plaza with their tracks and trolley wires, and permission has been granted for the use of the trolley on the new thoroughfare to be formed by the widening of Liberty-st. General Barnes has proposed a plan whereby all the transportation companies can gain access to the Bridge conveniently without encroaching on the plaza and without making use of Liberty-st. Of course the consent of the railroads thereto must be secured as the first step to be taken. At the meeting in the City

Hall the other day their representatives spoke

favorably of the scheme to save the plaza, but

seemed to think that the expense involved in

ticable. The favorable attitude of the railway \$2,000,000 already expended has been virtually thrown away. It is easy to see now that the elevated railroads should never have been allowed to secure such privileges as they have gained. But it is not too late to make the iecessary changes. The matter should be pressed as earnestly as possible. General Barnes has earned the thanks of the people of Brooklyn for what he has already done to prevent the threatened outrage. We earnestly hope undertaking.

NO REASON FOR SURPRISE.

Great as has been the service rendered to political morality and good government by our Democratic and Mugwump contemporaries in exposing the transaction by which Mr. James J. Van Alen obtained at the hands of President Cleveland the appointment of Ambassador to Italy in payment for \$50,000 in each subscribed by Mr. Van Alen toward Mr. Cleveland's election, it is useless to deny that the prevailing feeling in the public mind over their manifestations of surprise and indignation has been one of amusement. It is to their credit, to be sure, that they have not attempted to conceal or defend a transaction so disgraceful to their own party and President, but have laid it bare and denounced it. It goes far to attest the sincerity of the professions in which they were so profuse before the election, and to relieve them of all responsibility for the shameful bargain and sale. But they had really no occasion for disappointment or surprise. They had no reason to expect anything different. They knew very well the practices of the party which stood behind Mr. Cleveland; knew also that he knew them; and that, however earnest and sincere he might be in desiring that they should be abandoned and the party reformed, he could not, as Josiah Quincy put it to the Massachusetts Reform Club, overthrow an established system without committing political suicide. What is more, they knew from Mr. Cleveland's record in the closing months of his last Administration that when it came to the pinch, and the interests of the party seemed to demand it, he did not hesitate to turn his back on reform and reformers.

The Democratic party in the last campaign, as in all previous ones, was ready and willing to promise anything to anybody for votes; trade off anything it had or expected to have for the means of success. It was all things to all men if by any means it might get votes. Through its numerous agencies and wide ramifications it was able to negotiate with men of all shades of opinion and the most conflicting views, and from all sources gather strength. Its campaign managers had one supreme end in view, and that was success. And when they found themselves in need of money they had no more hesitation in putting up an office for sale than they had in trading for votes with Reformers, Anarchists, Free-Coinage Men, Gold Bugs, Populists, Socialists and all the riffraff of politics. Not openly, perhaps; they were too old in political management for that; but by indirection and tacit understanding; by the wink that's as good as a bid. Does any one familiar with the history of campaigns suppose that either the late Mr. Barnum, or Mr. Gorman, or any of the Democratic leaders who have managed campaigns in late years, would have hesitated a moment to give any one who offered to subscribe \$50,000 an assurance of a "quid pro quo" in the form of an office? The peculiarity of this case seems to be that Mr. Van Alen had no political record; had not even sequently received his reward. We do not see If Mr. Villard, for instance, had received the Berlin mission for his \$50,000 or more contribution, it would have been just as bad, though, as has been suggested, it would not probably have been so strongly condemned in

some quarters We are aware that some of the gentlemen who are indignant at this bargain and sale persisted in saying and believing before the election that Mr. Cleveland was better than his party, and on that ground they urged people to vote for him. And we concede also that it was and is true. He is better than the average of his party or party leaders, no doubt. But he is not enough better to be of any use in promoting reforms which overthrow established systems and end, as Mr. Quincy says, in political suicide. We repeat that the Democratic and Mugwump newspapers which have been airing the facts in this case and so freely denonneing the transaction are entitled to great credit, but our admiration for their frankness and independence is somewhat tempered by the consideration that it is mostly sputter; and that if the election were to be held next November instead of last, with all the details of this bargain and sale known to them, they would all be found supporting Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic ticket with just as much enthusiasm as ever. This might as well be understood. If we are wrong in the assumption we will cheerfully make the necessary correction-at the request of any one of them.

THE PARK WATER-FRONTS.

In a well-considered article dealing with the extraordinary indifference of our city authorities to the provision of a water-front for the purpose of public resort and recreation, "Garden and Forest" points out not only that with our immense coastline little reservation has been made for park purposes, but that grievous encroachments upon the little that exists are constantly being threatened and in some eases successfully made. This is unfortunately true. It will be admitted, of course, that the claims of commerce upon the water-front are superior to all other claims, but our resources are so immense that with intelligent care such claims can be adequately provided for, not only now, but for a time in the future quite as far as the present generation can see. There are more than a hundred miles of coastline around and in the immediate neighborhood of Manhattan Island, and there is no practical difficulty in the way of reserving a reasonable portion of this water-front where the scenery is partic ularly beautiful and the surrounding conditions are suitable for a pleasure ground. It ought to have been done long ago, and it should

Not the least discouraging fact in connection with this matter is that so little regard is paid by the very guardians of our parks to the safety of that small fragment of water-front which has happened to escape private ownership or is intended to be recovered. Even the Battery has been so wretchedly distigured that it is anything but the beautiful and impressive spot which with slight care and attention it might

stored, reports began to pour in from all parts | General Barnes's plan would make it imprac- | be. There are buildings along the water-front of the Battery which have no business there, companies is encouraging. It is certain that the purposes for which they are used being any further money expended by Brooklyn to such as might as well be served elsewhere. It will probably be a long day before the unsightwill be wisely used. As the matter stands, the ly structures of the elevated railroad can be got out of Battery Park, but the water-front could be cleared and the park itself beautified in many respects without any trouble whatever, The Dock Board's recent raid on the waterfront of Riverside Park, and the mistaken resolution of the Park Department to build a speedway along the riverside and through the park without providing for a sidewalk on the west side of the drive, are striking illustrations of the wanton indifference of public officials to that he and those co-operating with him will the opportunity that exists for a rarely beautibe entirely successful in their public-spirited ful pleasure resort reaching clear to the river, and the demand of the public that the opportunity shall be fully used. It seems almost ridiculous to debate the proposition that the water-front of Riverside Park ought to be reserved for popular use, and ought not to be disfigured by docks and piers or shut away from the people. And not less plain is the fact that there ought to be a side wall on the riverside of the speedway as long as the drive itself. The difficulty experienced in the hammering of these obvious facts into the heads of public officials is simply incomprehensible.

Nowhere on earth is there a city with a richer possession than avails to the city of New-York in Riverside Park. Not only is the park itself a gem of refined natural beauty, but the scenery commanded from its heights is impressive and admirable in the highest degree. If the opportunity which the natural ground here affords were fully and widely used this park would be incomparable. Some ideas for its better use might well, we think, be obtained from Jackson Park in Chicago. But whether the work of perfecting Riverside is entered upon now or at some future time, it certainly should be the aim of the city government care fully to guard its resources and firmly to repress every scheme that looks to their impairment in number or value. The effort of the Dock Board to grab the water-front has been for this time defeated, but experience shows that such efforts are generally renewed, and the public should be on the watch for it. Nor should the chance be lost sight of to obtain further accessions to the short line of waterfront that now avails for the use of the people, A jealous eye should be kept on the islands in the East River, in expectation of the time when they can be rescued from the criminals and paupers and made to serve the better object of a pleasure resort.

THE AMERICAN BOARD DECISION,

The long-standing controversy in the Ameriean Board over the Rev. Mr. Noves has been ended by an approval of that gentleman as a missionary of the Board by a large majority. It was a controversy that might have been avoided by a little more Christian teleration on the part of the conservatives. That they made the light for what they considered to be a fundamental principle of Christian belief will be denied by no one. But that they were mistaken in their view of the matter is now shown by the only test known to Congregationalisma majority vote. The creed of Congregationalists is what living Congregationalists say it is. It is, therefore, subject at any time to modification and change; and as a matter of fact that principle has been constantly recognized in the history of Congregationalism.

Now as to the question involved in the cas of Mr. Noyes, namely, the right of a Congregational minister to hold that there may be a probation after death, American Congregationalism has virtually decided in the affirmative. Mr. Noyes's belief in probation after death was not objected to by any Congregational Association. He could have received an appointment voted previous to 1892; that he suddenly bulged to a home church at any time. But in face of an reasons for a compromise into politics, paid his \$50,000 in cash and subfused to sanction his appointment as a foreign missionary, solely on the ground of his attitude on this question. In doing so it in effect condemned a man approved by the denomination whose creature it is, and set up a standard for ministers working in foreign lands, which the denomination at home does not recognize or enforce. In pursuing such a course it went beyond its powers-in equity if not in law. It was not supported by the average sentiment of the Congregational churches, and for that reason it was doomed to ultimate defeat. De pending, as it does, on the contributions of port, it could not for many years disregard the views of these churches without feeling the result in its treasury. Moreover, there was the widespread belief among Congregationalists that the Board by its action constituted itself an authority in deciding what the creed of Congregationalism is a power which has never been intrusted to it, and the exercise of which is contrary to the fundamental principles of the denomination. It was these considerations it to approve the appointment of Mr. Noyes by

such a large majority. It is to be noted, however, that the vote of the Board is not'a decision that the theory of probation after death is a doctrine of the Church. It simply means that if a man holds, as a personal opinion, that the heathen who have not had an opportunity to accept the Gospel are not necessarily lost, but may have a chance after death, he shall not for that reason be disqualified from acting as a missionary. In other words, the theory of probation is recognized as an open question, as to which every man must be persuaded in his own mind. This outcome of the long and bitter controversy over the question will be welcomed by most Congregationalists, not as a victory for any party, but as a practical modus vivendi, which will do much to promote the aggressive work of the denomination.

A HINT TO COLLEGE DIPLOMATS.

This is the season of the year when college diplomatists feel that they have a suitable arena for the exercise of their talents. Considerable ingenuity is required in the spring to arrange the baseball schedule in such a manner as to waste the largest possible amount of time, produce the maximum of friction and lead the public tortuously through various stages of gloom to ultimate rapture. The boat race, too, produces complications which are capable of being prolonged up to the moment when the oarsmen pull off their sweaters. But, after, all, these adjustments are comparatively insignificant. They are important chiefly on account of their educational value. It is only in the realm of football that ambassadors from various seats of learning find full scope for their powers of controversy, intrigue and negotiation. Here it is that they are enabled to employ all their resources in the solution of delicate and momentous problems and to fix the gaze of the world upon a contest of all the talents.

It is at once an alluring and a majestic spectacle; but still we are inclined to think that the diplomats might accept one single hint to

and permit their time and place of meeting to be made known. And one unfortunate possibility of the present system would certainly be avoided-they would not be prevented from completing their business by such an untoward accident as happened a week ago in this city, when the ambassador from Wesleyan University was unable, by the most anxious and diligent explorations, to discover their hiding place. We are convinced that a little more publicity would be perfectly safe and sometimes exceedingly convenient.

Maynard has been "vindicated" enough. It is time now to let the law have a chance.

There is a strong probability that before long electricity will take the place of the cable in drawing the cars on the Brooklyn Bridge. The change will be in the direction of improvement. The Bridge cable has been fairly satisfactory, but it has the exceedingly bad habit of giving out at the most inopportune times-in stormy weather, or at the hour when the greatest number of people wish to cross in one direction or the other. The plan of electrical traction under consideration is that in use on the elevated road which runs around the Fair grounds in Chicago, which has been inspected with deep interest by some of the Bridge officials. The use of electricity on the Bridge will make possible one improvement of real importance; it will enable the cars to be well lighted at night. At present the lights are wretched, either because poor lamps or poor oil is used, and to read by them is extremely trying to the eyes. If only for the sake of getting good lights, many Bridge travellers will be very glad to see the change talked of introduced,

As "a physical wreck," even General Black on the day he draws his pension is not 'in it" with the United States Senate after Mr. Voorhees's test.

striking demonstration during the recent grand over 150,000 men was gathered together in a and it was not at all strange that the conductor manoeuvres of the Austrian army. A force of province of the Empire officially declared to be cholera-stricken, and where the scourge is raging with great virulence among the impoverished peasantry. Notwithstanding the fact that the manoeuvres extended over a period of several weeks, during which the men were exposed to all kinds of hardships and were even quartered in cholera-infested villages, yet there has not been a single case of cholera among them. In connection with this, it may be mentioned that during the last great cholera epidemic in Egypt there was only one Government department that did not lose a single man from the malady. As soon as the latter broke out the management of the State railroads immediately took steps to have each of its employes supplied with good and sufficient food, particularly bread and meat, at Government expense, with the result as indicated. It is mainly people whose digestive organs are impaired, and rendered hypersensitive by inadequate and unhealthy the young Symphony rehearsal women withdraw food or by polluted water, who are exposed to the danger of the contagion of cholera,

The issue of whether public office may be sold for campaign funds could not be raised in a simpler form than by Van Alen's ap-

It is not in this State alone that a moral issue is to the front at present. This is emphatically the case in New-Jersey; and it is a most encouraging symptom that in Jersey City the churches have banded themselves together in a Moral Reform Society in order to influence the election of Sheriff and of members of the Assembly. The leader in this movement is the Rev. John L. Scudder, whose efforts in behalf of good causes on the other side of the North River are well known. The Protestant churches seem to be thoroughly aroused, and it is their purpose to secure the co-operation of Catholics and Hebrews in the conviction, and professedly work which has been undertaken. There ought tates this year as will sweep the rascals his publish be if the moral sentiment of the masses of the people exerts itself and wastes no opportunities.

Wine and tobacco are to pay for the increase of the German army provided for by the enactment of the so-called Army bill last spring. This at least, is the recommendation of the commission appointed by the Imperial Government for the purpose of devising the best means of securing the requisite increase in revenue. It was proposed at one time to aug-Congregational churches for its financial sup- ment the impost on malt beverages, with this object in view; but after due consideration the Emperor and his advisers came to the conclusion that it would be impolitic to call upon the worthy Teutons to choose between their patriotism and their beer. Accordingly, it has been decided to look to wine, both native and foreign, for the money to meet the heavily increased military expenditure, and the result is that discontent is assuming alarming proportions among the peasantry of the wine-growing districts in the western and which finally weighed with the Board, and led southern portions of the Empire. Under the circumstances it is doubtful whether the Reichstag will be willing to ratify the projected financial measures of the Government, and, judging from present appearances, it looks as if Emperor William will find himself prevented from putting into execution the provisions of last spring's Army bill, owing to the refusal of the imperial legislature to concede the funds necessary for the purpose.

PERSONAL.

William Harlis, an eccentric resident of Hawkins County, Tenn., has just celebrated his 107th birth-day. He has lived in the same place ninety years, but during the last two years he has refused to stay in his house at night, and sleeps in a big hollow elm tree, exposing himself to all kinds of

cisco and pursues the peaceful occupation of selling newspapers and stationery as a clerk in a little store. His name is Moira Spencer and he is seyenty years old, but he has not yet read any of his enty years old, but he has not yet read any of his famous cousin's books. The lesser Spencer's father, John Spencer, was a lawyer near London, who abandoned his profession, came to America and began as a preacher in Hilmois. His son went to San Francisco in 182, and says that though he and his cousin were playmates as boys, they have long since lost track of each other, and that the famous philosopher knows nothing about his present doings.

The Rev. Reuben Thomas, of Brookline, Mass., has recently come into possession of a valuable relie book "The Saints' Everlasting Rest." It is the book "The Saints Everlasting Rest." It is the old-fashioned chair used by the English divine white writing his treatise. When Baxter died it was placed in the Broad Street Congregational Church in London, where it remained for nearly 200 years, until the building was torn down, when it came into possession of the last pastor, the Rev. William O'Nelli, whose son inherited it and sent it to Dr. Thomas.

Professor Franz von Leubach is at work on two portraits of Bismarck. One represents the ex-Chancellor sitting in a great rocking chair in his working-room, while the other is a full-length portrait. Von Leubach spent several weeks at Bismarck's home last spring preparing for his work. Crittes who have seen the portraits say they are extremely life-like.

One of Professor Putnam's assistants at the Anthropological Building at the World's Fair is Antonio Apache, a full-blood Indian, whose tribal name is his family name as well, and who was once a member of the band under the guidance of their advantage. There really is no occasion for the extraordinary mystery and seclusion which they cultivate when they assemble to determine the issues confided to their care. There is no danger whatever that their council chamber would be besieged by a tumultuous throng of citizens if they were to relax their vigilance.

MUSIC.

BOSTON'S NEW CONDUCTOR. The consuming curiosity which the musical peo-

ple of Boston have felt for six months past concern-

ing the personality, methods and artistic ideals of

the new conductor of the Symphony Orchestra was measurably gratified by the first public rehearsal

and concert of the season, which took place on Friday afternoon and last night. It is not likely

that any other city in the world could have devel-

oped quite so profound a feeling on just such a sub-

ject. The conductor cult is a phase of social activ-ity which flourishes only in Boston. It is true indications of something like it have appeared here and in several other cities occasionally, but a complete parallel to Boston is yet to be found. In sense the cult is the outgrowth of a latter-day development in music. Largely through the influence of Wagner, conductors have become virtuosi. They e now hired for their skill and training as specialists; they command salaries which are beginning to approach those of eminent singers and instrumentalists; naturally, also, they have their following and their critics. Fifty or seventy-five years ago such things were not dreamed of. When the con-quetor sat at his harpsichord and took part is the accompaniment, or when he beat time with a roll of paper, turning his back on the musicians, as compelled by deference due to august listeners, he was a comparatively small factor in the sum of music-making. The chapel masters of kings and nobles were not conductors so much as they were composers, bound to provide new music for court band and maintain discipline in that body, which meant to keep its members conscious of their duties as menials in the household. Conducting, moreover, was then little else than time-beating. A change followed the dawn of the Romantic period, when characteristic beauty and poetical expression into their rights as elements in music. This change lifted interpretation, so-called, into prominence which, working retroactively, has ever since sought to find the essence of new wines in old bottles. The tendency was to some extent based on truth, but the liberty which it gave the conductor has frequently been strained into license, and it was largely through the medium of just such straining The theory that healthy food in sufficient quantity and filtered water are the most efficacious preventives of cholera has received a often has seemed sufficient to work an estoppal of appeal to the composer himself.

Boston contains a large number of music-lovers, question should there take on large dimensions Perhaps it never would have developed to an ab normal size if the Symphony Orchestra concerta, especially the Friday afternoon rehearsals, had not become pre-eminently social functions. Good form has for years compelled attendance on them, whether one is fond of music or not. Of course, persons who patronized artistic enterprises for wholly extraneous reasons are bound to champion the cause of the powers that be in the enterprises, Here we have the beginning of a faction which naturally finds an ally in the conservative or the radical persons who love music and whose tastes chance to be humored by the conductor. The existence of a conductor's party by the same token presupposes the existence of an opposition. For four years the musical government of Boston has been radical and the conservatives have been in opposition. The first rehearsal and concert under the new regime have reduced things to a state of flux which, we imagine, will endure for several weeks. When the state of fixity comes again, we imagine, further, it will be found that the parties have been reconstructed. It will not be surprising to in force from the government and join the opposition, and that a great many now in opposition from other reasons than a simple desire to be "agin the government" shall espouse the cause of the new conductor. The reasons for this belief will appear in the

course of such a discussion of the new conductor as was made possible by his first appearance. He is Emil Paur, until a few weeks ago conductor at the Stadttheater in Leipsic. This theatre, by the way, is the stepping-stone by which German conductors mount to American altitudes in their profession. When Anton Seidl was conductor there Arthur Nikisch was his assistant. Seldi came to America and Nikisch moved up. When Nikisch received his call to Boston Paur became his suce cessor at Leipsic. Now Nikisch has gone to Budae Pesth, and Paur succeeds him in Boston. The newcomer is a conductor of considerable experie ence. He has wielded the baton at Cassel Koenigsberg, and Mannheim, as well as Leipslo. He is studious, energetic, conscientious and devoted to his work, fond of the music of the fore ward young composers of to-day, a Wagnerite from writers ought the music classic to be such a moral upheaval in both of these be read in the spirit of their time. So far as out of office, and keep them out. There can able, but probably his critics in Boston will sooned believe his acts than his words. He is a man of large frame and large head, his face is covered with a typical Teutonic beard, and in appearance as well as bearing he realizes the German tion that strength goes before beauty. He is not a graceful man, and he will prove a grievous dis-appointment to the guilding symphony persons whe doted on Mr. Nikisch by reason of his interesting pallor, his dainty hands and his attitudes. Mr. Paur is built of homeller stuff. His beat is heavy, jerky and angular, and the sight of it does not help one to the enjoyment of the music. Its purpose, however, is unmistakable. It is meant for the musicians, not the public. He beats time, and he beats dynamics, but he does not try "with woven paces and with waving arms" to suggest the emoional contents of the music to the public. All of these things will be disappointing to many of the pairons of the Public Rehearsals, but, if they serve to divert attention from the man to the music there will be compensation in that fact. Whatever else he may encourage, Mr. Paur will not encourage affectation. He looks and acts like a man incapable of it himself, and intolerant of it in others. Affectation is the bane of musical culture.

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So much for the physical manifestation; the incomposition of the physical manifestation; the incomposition of the physical manifestation; the incomposition of the probably on ionser and better acquaimtance prove to be the characteristics of his works. They were been to be the characteristics of his works. They were been to effect the characteristics of his works. They were been to effect the characteristics of the works. They were sky's serenatti for strings in c magic three works, each of which hears increase three works, each of which hears increase three works, each of which hears increase of the composer's invest some of Beethoven's symphonies with social and dramatic elements, which lie outside of purely musical expression. We do not know that a great many sins of increase of the purely musical expression. We do not know that a great many sins of increase of the was not responsible. It does not have been laid at Wagner's do follow if a champion of Wanner distorter. Thomas distorted and abused a symphony as Mr. Nikisch and. Thomas distorted and abused Beethoven Seventh at some of their concerts a few seasons ago, and Dr. Von Buelow which here is the beathth, they do it because the outcome of pelantic studies in scientific phanics, and possibly a seeking after catched the property of the property of the property of the pelantic studies in scientific phanics, and possibly a seeking after catched the property of the prop A cousin of Herbert Spencer lives in San Fran-